Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1804. [No. 1138.

Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

August 29.

ARMINIAN SKELETON.

Subscriptions are received at the Book Store of COTTOM and STEWART, for a BOOK entitled,

THE SKELETONS:
Or, the Arminian Anatomized, and
The Carnal Preacher Dissected.

In two Parts.

Part I. The Arminian, or doctrine of Universal Charity pursued, taken, examined, tried, condemned, executed, and anatomized.

Part. II. The *Carnal Preacher Dissected*, with comments on several dark passages of scripture. In a series of letters, written at various times to friends in the country.

☞ *Conditions, &c. are left at the above store.*

It is the opinion of several respectable clergymen, that the above book contains the ground work and principles of genuine piety, as it manifestly proves, from the sciptures of truth, that the doctrine of free will and universal redemption is unfounded.

FRESH FRUIT.

JOHN A. BURFORD,
Late Dyson's Store,) Prince Street, has this day received, per brig Rachel from Cadiz, brig Brothers Return from Amsterdam, and sch'r Sparrow from Antigua,
4000 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,
3000 Oranges,
30 bls. Limes, packed in their natural soil,
49 boxes Muscadel and Bloom Raisins, by the box or retail,
Fresh Lemonds,
Sherry Wine of a superior quality,
And real Holland Gin.
Has always on Hand,
A general Assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.
☞ The above articles are all in good order and of and excellent quality.
Aug. 22. d

FALL GOODS.

JONAH THOMPSON and SON
HAVE RECEIVED
Per the ship United States from Liverpool, a part of their
FALL ASSORTMENT,
and are in daily expectation of the remainder via Baltimore.
Oct. 1. d3m

LOST.

Yesterday forenoon between Messrs. Ricketts, Newton and Co. store and the Coffee House a Cornelian stone for a seal with a coat of arms engraved on it, It can be of no use to any person but the owner. If found and left at this office, a reward of Two Dollars will be given.
October 18. d

CORN

Wanted in the ear at Cameron Mills, for which a generous price will be given CASH.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
October 9. d

ROBERT B. JAMESSON,

Offers for Sale,
30,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,
8,000 do. Cocoa,
20 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
20 bags of Cotton,
20 punch's fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum
20 hhds. Molasses,
10 pipes Holland Gin,
30 qr. chests of fresh Teas assorted,
10 pipes London P. Madeira } WINES,
8 do. old Port
4 do. P. Tenneriffe
15 qr. casks Sherry. and
4 pipes Brussels
3 hhds. green Copperas,
4 hhds. Roll Brimstone,
2 hhds. Madder,
2 hhds. Allum, and
120 boxes Spanish Segars of different qualities, with most other articles in the Grocery Line.
May 29.

WE HAVE ON HAND,

and for sale at our store,
Rum, Whiskey, Sugar,
Peach and Apple Brandy } In bls.
Salt of different kinds
Loaf Sugar, and Molasses
Vinegar by the barrel
Mackarel, Herrings and Shad
Cotton by the bag &c. &c.
A quantity of excellent potatoes
And five or six thousand uncommonly good Cheese.
And continue as usual to keep an assorment of Bolting Clothes, and to select the best flour for family use.

Alexander Smith & Son.

The highest price given for country produce and Flax-seed in particular.
October 10. d

JUST PUBISHED,

(Price one dollar in boards)
AND FOR SALE BY
ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,
A FAMILY TOUR
THROUGH THE
BRISISH EMPIRE,
Containing some accounts of its
NATURAL & ARTIFICIAL CURIOSITIES
HISTORY & ANTIQUITIES;
INTERSPERSED WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES.
Particularly adapted to the amusement and instruction of
YOUTHS.
BY PRICILLA WAKEFIELD.
ILLUSTRATED WITH
A HANDSOME COLOURED MAP
OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE ASABOVE,
THE POETICAL WORKOF

	Cent
Miton, Pope, Thompson, Akenside Armitrong and Green, in handsome pocketvolumes, ornamented with copperplates, and gilt backs, price pervolume	100
Transactions of the society forthe promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, instituted in the state of New York, 8vo.	225
The Law of Executors and Administrators, by Samuel Toler, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law.	250
D.. Laune's Plea for Non Conformists.	75
Toplady on Predistination.	75
Baxter's Saints Everlasting Rest.	100
The Pious Christian, by Bishop Hay.	100
Observations on the Medical and Domestic management of the consumption, on tdo pwer of Digitalis Purpurea, and on the hcure of Scrophula, by Thomas Bedoces, M. D.	106
Carey's American Monitor,	62½
Blare's Lecture's 2 vol. octavo,	400
Immortal Mentor,	100
Harrison's Grammar,	25
Moores Strictures, on Female Education,	100
Jackson's Bookkeeping	150
Reve's devout Exercise of the Heart.	62½
Stuben's Military Dicipline,	500½

A variety of Childrens Books, ornamented with Copper Plates. A large supply of superfine vellum paper, common writing paper, quills, wafers, &c. &c.
Nov. 7. d.

JAMES BACON,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE
King near Washington street,
Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York &c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES consisting of
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Peko, Padra,
Pouchong and
Com'n Souchong } TEAS *Of the latest Importation and particularly chosen.*
Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W India and Sugar House Molasses,
Choice old Madeira,
Particular Teneriffe,
Sherry,
Brussels,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Port } WINES.
Claret in small cases,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua,
St. Croix, and } RUM.
St. Kitts
Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brimstone.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, race and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and F F Gunpowder,
Gun and Pistols Flints,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and canisters,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid himself out for the supplying of private families and in consequence thereof taken every pains possible in the selection of his goods, he flatter, himself from their superior quality, and the low prices at which he will dispose of them, to be able to give satisfaction to those who will please to favor him with rheir custom.
June 11. d

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the ship United States, from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS,
which will be sold on moderate terms.
Oct. 2. d

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun

HAS FOR SALE,
At his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,
Eleven bales of
CALCUTTA PIECE GOODS,
consisting of
Emmerties—Cossahs—Sannahs—Baftahs and Chintz.
600 pieces Nankeens,
100 pieces Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes,
Womens' Morocco and Leather do.
Girls and Boys' do. do.
Red Soal Leather, Upper Leather,
Bags of Black Pepper,
2 sacks of Sago,
3 chests fresh Hyson Tea,
2 pipes very fine 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
2 pipes American Gin,
3 tierces Whiskey,
1 case Wool Hats,
34 bls. No. 1 Beef, and a few
Coils of Cordage.
Oct. 2. d

NOTICE.

I have commenced BREWING and will have BEER for sale in a few days, and a steady supply through the season at the usual prices.

Grains and Yeast at the Brewhouse.

I have got my supply of BARLEY.

Thomas Cruse.
Nov. 2. d1m

Cash given for Rags.

NORFOLK PACKET,

The SUBSCRIBER
intends running the fast sailing
Schooner
HARRIOT,
having accommodations equal to any vessel in the trade, as a constant Packet between this place and Norfolk. She now lies at Dunlap and Irwins wharf, is ready to receive a cargo, and will sail in a few days. For freight passage apply on board to
JOHN SUTTON,
Or to ABEL WILLIS, at his store on Union Srteet.
Oct. 29. d

The SHIP
UNITED STATES,
is now in readiness to receive freight for LIVERPOOL, and will sail about 15th November. For freight or passage, please apply to the Master on board at Lawrason & Smoot's wharf, or to,
Rickets, Newton, & Co.
October 20 d

For BOSTON,
The fast sailing copper bottomed
Brig HARMONY,
ROBERT HALL
Master,
laying at Lawrasons and Smoot's wharf, and will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply o
Lawrason & Fowle.

Who have now landing from said said brig and for sale,
30 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
20 do. brown Soap,
6 hhds. retailing Molasses,
A few bbls. New. England Rum.
IN STORE,
Beef, Pork; Young Hyson Tea,
300 wt. of twine, suitable for wraping.
They daily expect a complete assortment of Russia GOODS.

For Sale,
BILLS ON BOSTON,
Apply as above.
October 24. dtf.

For Freight or Charter.

The Sloop
COLUMBIA,
burthened about 650 barels, a staunch fast sailing vessel and in complete order for sea. Apply to captain Gardner on board, or to,
JOHN G. LADD.
Oct. 25. d.

For Freight or Charter, to Europe or the West-Indies.

The Brig ALERT,
Richard Searl, Master,
In complete order and will be ready to take in a cargo in a few days. Apply to
M'Clean & Winterberry.
October 23. d

FOR SALE,

The Sloop Two Brothers,
(of this port,)
burthen about twenty five tons, and now in good order. A credit would be given if required, or bartered for wet or dry goods. Apply to
William S. Belt, jun.
Sept. 24. eo

Caution.

ALL PERSONS are forwraned against shooting or in any manner trespassing on the land of Mary H. H. Rozer, and Harriet Rozer.
Nov. 8. d6t.

LOST OR MISLAID,

About four weeks ago a note negociable at the Bank of Alexandria, dated 18th August 1804, drawn by George N. Lyles, payble sixty days after date to William H. Lyles or order, for two hundred dollars, which note is indorsed by William H. Lyles and David W. Scott, and has not been passed away or transferred by us to any person, therefore can be of no use to any one but ourselves, it being given us for property sold. A reward of five dollars will be given to any one who will return it; and all persons are forwarned from receiving said note in payment except duly authorised by us.

Alexander Smith & Son.
November d2w.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday next, 13th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold on the premises,

The Sloop
PRESIDENT,

lying at Hunter's Ship Yard, burthen about 670 barrels, 4 years old, in complete order to receive a cargo, on a credit of two and four months, for approved indorsed negociable notes.

P. G. Marsteller.

Nov. 10.

CHARLES BENNETT

Has Received

By the Mary from London, and Bristol Packet, via Baltimore, an extensive assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Kerseys, Halfthicks, Plains, Coatings of every description,
West of England Cloths, and Kerseymers,
Elegant Swansdown Cords,
Napt, and Moleskin Coatings,
Superfine and double milled Devonshire Kerseys, and Cloths,
Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Carpets of all sizes,
Elegant Pic Nic Silk Gloves, and Mitts,
Gundry's best Seine and Sewing Twine,
All of which will be sold on very low terms, for cash, or good notes.

Nov. 7. d1wtawsw.

A Fresh Supply of FRUIT.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has this day received a quantity of the following articles, viz.

Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Tamarinds, &c. &c. &c.

all of which will be sold on moderate terms for cash.

On hand, as usual a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

John A. Burford.

N. B. A quantity of excellent VINEGAR for sale. J. A. B.

Nov. 10. d

GOLD WATCH STOLEN.

Stolen from the Counting House yesterday morning between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, a small Horizontal Gold Watch, with a plain dial plate, & carved round the Bizel, made by Vache, Paris, with a gold Cornelian seal engraved *W. E.* on a Medallion, and Crest a battering Ram, and a gold key, pipe of which is broke, the whole tied with a riband; supposed to have been taken by a negro fellow named Jim, belonging to Mr. Leven Phillips of Dorcester County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, who came here in the schr. Fanny, capt. Creyton, of Vienna, and came in with a mulatto fellow for payment of some coal. Any person who shall deliver said watch to the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded. All watchmakers and others are requested to stop it if offered for sale.

W. EXLEY,
Merchants Wharf.

Nov. 10. d

Patent Machine.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having obtained a Patent from the President of the United States, securing to them the exclusive right of making, using and vending to others, to be used, the new and useful Machine, for cooling and filtering, or purifying water, or any other fluid, by running river, or impure well water through the Machine, it becomes as clear, pure, and cold as spring water. Any person or persons wishing to see this Machine in operation, may have their curiosity gratified by applying at Mr. M'Cubbarn's tavern, in this place, where the strictest attention will be paid, in shewing the particulars of this Machine, the Patent Tees.

Daniel M'Millen.
Thomas M. Corby.

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase the privilege of making and using this Machine in any part of the United States, can know the terms by applying as above.

Nov. 10. d3 ||

Taken up Adrift,

A boat painted red both inside and out, has a large Ring Bolt at the Stem and Stern, has a step in the front part of the fore thawt, and has had it fixed on the after part, and has two staples on the Stern, for a gigger mast; her length is 16 feet, and bredth five feet nine inches.

WM. PATTERSON,
Hartshorn's Wharf.

Nov. 10 3t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having occasion to be absent from Alexandria, for several weeks, wishes all those who have any claims against him to bring them in for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to,

G. W. GIBBONS.

Nov. 9. 3t.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

Ministers have for some time past taught those who have any confidence in their discernment & sagacity to look for the *daily* arrival of the experiment of invasion. It is quite time that this trifling with the temper and feelings of a nation should have an end. It is worse than trifling. It is destroying that on which the safety of the nation may ultimately depend. It is not safe to accustom an army too much to false alarms in presence of an enemy. Already we see throughout the nation that natural feeling of doubt and listlessness which is the consequence of expectation too frequently raised and disappointed.

In truth, these puerile arts of keeping the nation alive and alert, as is called, ought to be viewed in their proper light. They are in themselves but sorry arts, and they are chiefly employed by imposters and mountebanks. In the present stase of affairs and in *this* stage of the war, the public defence of the country, in the most extensive sense of the word *defence*, rests *with the government.*

Let them call in committees of advice and co-operation of coach masters and job masters as much as to their prodigious wisdom seems to meet! But it is to the king's government, the ministers of the crown, that we are to look for provident preparation and vigorous action. They have had the means. Do they want money or men? Or what do they want that they keep up so importunate a cry the enemy are coming? Why! If the enemy are coming the government should be prepared with the public force to repel them? Has not the government had time to do so? All the trivial arrangements and still more ludicrous public exhibitions that have lately been made, must convince a cool observing enemy, accustomed to danger, that our ministers are mere novices, ignorant of their situation, of the means of encountering their enemy, and destitute of confidence in themselves. Such absurdities uniformly strike every foreigner, with the conviction that we have no men of parts among us and that our government is radically deficient in vigour and energy.

No wonder indeed that our ministerrs are anxious to carry on a war in a joint society with Brook Watson and the proprietors of coaches, in and about the metropolis. For many mortal months these are the only war like operations worth speaking of and this was the only way of publishing them. It certainly however shews the modesty of the present administration in a favourable light, that they are willing to share the glories of their vast military conceptions with numerous persons who have been invited to the honors of the sittings. Something like thsse fooleries was transacted at Paris by the jacobins at the beginning of the last war, but with the frantick energy that rendered them dangerous, whereas ours are carried through with a solomn gravity that renders them consumately ridiculous.

In a word, ministers are in complete possession of the physical, financial and moral energies of the country, and it will not be enough for them to issue senseles circular letters and convene trival meetings on the subject of invasion. What, are we to hear of this and nothing but this? Is not the war in the hands of ministers? Did they not rush into the conduct of it nobody knows how? And are they not to be called to account for its progress and success? Will it be sufficient answer for those who *viciously* and *intrusively* came into the management of the war, to tell us the enemy won't come? It seems we can fight France *single-handed.* If so then, why wait for France coming here! France must conquer England by delay. It is for ministers to prevent it. Ministers are responsible for the danger as much as for the criminal loss of a battle or being surprised by invasion. They are bound to show us some change of *peace* by *victory* in this war, which has hitherto been a war inactive and inglorious, and profitable only to government contractors and the paper manufactory, that metamorphose their rags into money in the very proportion of the waste of the public resources. If this is a war against the ambition of France, why not is the ambition of France limited in the circulation of her power? For this too ministers are responsible. They exclaimed against the ambition of France; they spoke of Switzerland, and justly. They went to war, however, against the ambition of France? Has England done any thing for herself or for Europe in this war? But we have a right to look to ministers. They are bound at their peril to bring us well and gloriously out of this war. They are bound to do what in effect they undertook, to check the power of France. Hitherto they have trifled with us, and this will be the unanimous cry of the country in a short time. We are as averse as any to clamouring for peace which can do no good; but are we not entitled to know what *war* can do for us? If war does nothing—if we continue languishing in business and sinking under taxes---the question then will only be as to the *mode* of our dissolution.

But it is said that four expeditions are on foot; that no less than four! That prodigious military contriver---that Carnot of the British ministry, Lord Melville, is gone to confer with Lord Keith upon the subject. What may not be expected from Lord Melville's plans? He, doubtless, remembers the expedition to Holland, which has the misfortune to encounter rainy weather in the month of October! If he does not, a copy of the capitulation with Gen. Brune, may be a seasonable memorandum; and Sir James Poulteny is within a day's journey to repeat the triumphs of his retreat at Ferrol. What genius to plan! What ability to execute! What glorious seats to be atchieved under the auspices of Lord Melville has time yet to unfold!

The publick is amused too, with an account that the Russian fleet has passed the Sound on its way to join our North Sea fleet. This, we believe, is not ascertained—but, if it were, it is not easy to see how it is to advance the war. It is bringing Paul to assist Peter, who is doing nothing. Let us see the war assume some shape of vigour that will lead to peace through success; but what benefit can we derive from a dozen more ships of the line cruizing idly in the North Seas, to derive naval skill from our examples, and kept up at our expense? The grossest intellect can discover who has most to gain from this partnership?

As to the Hanse towns, they will obtain no protection from Russian fleets. No part of Europe, now menaced by France, or occupied by her, can be saved and secured, but by the co-operation of Austria.

However, ministers are sensible that the nation expects at their hands, if not peace, vigorous war; and hitherto they have done nothing which common rotine did not naturally carry on. They have made themselves responsible for the public cause, not merely against invasion, but for every thing which a great and powerful nation at war ought to attempt and perform. In a short time, the Minister who conducts a protracted war as ruinous as it is inglorious, must be exposed equally to the contempt and detestation of every class of the community.

NEW YORK, November 9.

INTERESTING.

By the ship Clyde, Capt. Dekoven, in 39 days from Cadiz, we have received the following interesting particulars:

The fever at Malaga continued to rage with unbated violence. From 300 to 400 died daily; and above 30,000 are stated to have fallen by the destructive malady. Out of a population of between 40 and 50,000 inhabitants, only 10,000 are now remaining in Malaga.

The fever had also reached Gibraltar; which place was shut against the admission of all vessels. Vessels approaching that fortress were ordered away.

The fever had also began at Cadiz.---where from 70 to 80 died daily, & was encreasing.

General Moreau was still at Cadiz. One of his servants had been attacked by the fever; and he was preparing to leave it for Grenada. It was doubted, however, whether he would be permitted to go; as all persons was prohibited, from leaving the city. Madame Moreau had been brought to bed of a daughter.

Mr. Goetschius, Consul for the United States at Genoa, died at Cadiz about the 25th September.

Flour was from 13 to 14 dollars a barrel at Cadiz---Staves 150 to 160 dolls. Rice 7 dolls.---beef and pork very low.

Three or four days before the Clyde sailed, the United States frigate Essex, captain Barron, stoped at Cadiz, to obtain information respecting the movements of the Moorish frigates, which had sailed for Lisbon. The object of the Moores was said to be nothing more than to go to Lisbon to copper. Captain Barron hearing this returned to his station.

The schr. Polly, capt. Bush, which went to Montog to meet the British ships of war Leander and Cambrain, returned last evening. By her we learn that the above ships arrived within seven leagues of Montog on Saturday evening, and would have seen the Frenchmen go out on Sunday morning had the weather been clear. The Frenchmen have thus (to use a seaman's phrase) made their escape in *a fog.* The Leander and Cambrain anchored in Newport harbor on Tuesday night, and sailed the next morning for Halifax, where the Polly left them.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

November 8, 1804.

Mr. Early being already on two committees, was excused from serving on the committee of accounts, and Mr. Conrad appointed in his stead.

Mr. Speaker laid on the table a return from the governor of New York, of the election of Gurdon S. Mumford to the next Congress, in the room of Mr. Tompkins, resigned.

Mr. Lattimore presented a memorial from the board of trustees of Jefferson College, in the Mississippi territory, expressing their apprehension of leasing the lots at Natches, with which that institution had been endowed, and praying Congress to secure them in the same. The petition was referred to Messrs. Lattimore, T. M. Randolph, Stedman, Alston and Elliot.

The petitions of William Dunbar and of the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Natches were referred to the same committee.

The motion, made yesterday by Dr. Leib, was taken into consideration and an amendment was proposed by adding "blacks and people of colour, other than freemen, shall be excluded from the gallery."

This gave rise to some conversation, after which the amendment, upon a division of the house, appeared to have but one member in its favor.

The question on the resolution to exclude all persons from the lobby except members of the Senate and Stenographers, was taken and lost, only 32 members voting for it.

Mr. J. Clay offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to present in the name of Congress to Captain Stephen Decatur, a sword of the value of dollars, and to each of the officers and crew of the United States' Ketch Intrepid, months pay, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of capt. Decatur, the officers and crew of the said Ketch, in attacking and destroying a Tripolitan frigate of 44 guns, late the United States' frigate Philadelphia.

The resolution was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

The committee of revisal and unfinished business made a report, which was received and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Adjourned.

Committee of *post office and post roads*: Messrs. Newton, Thomas, Hannah, N. Mitchell, Lowndes, G. W. Campbell and Southard.

Committee to whom was referred the articles of impeachment against Samuel Chase: Messrs. J. Randolph, Jos. Clay, Early, Boyle and John Rhea (of Ten.)

Friday, November 9.

The petition of John Steel, presented last session, and the petition of George Little, late of the Boston frigate, now first presented, for indemnity against a judgment in the supreme court for 10,182 dollars 89 cents damages, for the illegal detention of a foreign vessel taken in the West-Indies, in the year 1799, were referred to the committee of claims.

Dr. Mitchell moved the order of the day on the President's message, but on

Mr. J. Randolph's request for a little more time for members to digest and arrange the various important points contained in that communication, Dr. Mitchell withdrew his motion.

Mr. Kennedy presented a petition from a number of merchants, traders and farmers of the Edenton district, in N. Carolina, praying the establishment of a port of entry and delivery at Plymouth. The new district to comprehend all the creeks and harbours on the Roanoke and Caskie rivers ---Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, together with a petition presented at the last session on the same subject.

Mr. J. Clay's motion relative to captain Decatur, the officers and crew of the Intrepid ketch, was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Varnum in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Clay the resolution was altered by striking out after the word "award" the words "of the value of dollars," and filling up the other blank with the word "two," and thereby giving the officers and crew 2 months pay.

Mr. J. Clay, with a view of shewing the propriety of the measure, read extracts of letters written by commodore Preble and lieut. Decatur, which had been obtained from the secretary of the navy: they contained an account of the circumstances attending this honorable exploit, which have heretofore been printed in the public newspapers.

The committee rose and reported the resolution as amended.

Mr. Griswold presumed the object of this step was to pay a tribute of respect to those brave men who had so gallantly atchieved this glorious and dangerous enterprize. He wished to do this in a manner the most honorable and notorious, and perhaps the best course would be to obtain from the head of the navy department a list of the names of the officers and the number of the crew, together with a detail of the circumstances attending the event. With this view he moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution reported by the committee of the whole till to-morrow, in order to introduce a resolution to this effect: That the secretary of the navy be directed to communicate to this house the names of the officers and the number of the men employed in the destruction of the frigate in the harbour of Tripoli, together with a statement of the circumstances attending that event.

The postponement was agreed to without opposition, and the resolution of Mr. Griswold was adopted with a small variation suggested by Mr. J. Randolph, and acquiesced in by the mover, viz. "That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, &c.

Mr. J. Clay and Mr. T. M. Randolph were appointed a committee to wait on the President and communicate the request of the house.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, it was agreed that when the house adjourns, it adjourn to Monday next.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank at New Orleans, to his correspondent in Boston, dated Sept. 13.

"The summer has been uncommonly warm, and this season one of the most sickly that has been for many years. This arises from the great number of strangers who have come to this country. It is worthy of remark, that there has been but one or two instances of the fever having attacked persons who have resided in the city one year.

"I have lost some valuable soldiers, but not so many as probably is reported. The whole number of deaths among the troops since my arrival, (the first of June last) does not exceed fifty. This, considering the number who have been sick, and when compared with the mortality among strangers of a different description cannot be thought of a very great loss. Great it is, however to us, to whom the lives of our men are precious."

Extract of a letter from Basseterre, Guad. dated September 20, 1804.

"——— Witness the agreemen subsisting between the French government and the neutral powers, by which the latter are bound not to give any assistance to the revolters at St. Domingo.

"An American captain had like to have made lately a sad experience of his infraction of the laws of neutrality. Two armed vessels had been fitted out at New York for the island of St. Domingo; they were taken and brought in here, in consequence of a proclamation of our captain general, who is no friend to those called Haytians.

"Appointed to plead in favor of one of the captains of these vessels, (the other being dead) and of the crews of both, I have been at great trouble to save their lives, but I cannot henceforth flatter myself with the same success in behalf of any other captains in similar circumstances. The captain I plead for got clear, having had on board his vessel a supercargo, who alone seemed to have the secret of the expedition, and who being also dead, bore alone all the weight of the guilt.

"If you know of any persons who have fitted out vessels for the ports in possession of the revolters in St. Domingo, employ all your exertions in order to deter them from it; as from the proclamation before mentioned, dated the 16th Prarial last, (June 4) the least that could happen would be, if taken, the loss of both vessels and cargoes, on suspicion alone that the vessels are going to, or coming from some of the ports held by the brigands, &c. Privateers seem to be so confident that they will meet with more than one contravening the laws of neutrality, that they lie in wait for those vessels whose owners or commanders may disregard every thing else but the hope of great benefits."

A writer in the Gazette of the United States, in considering the question. "Is our trade with the Island of St. Domingo, lawful or unlawful," after quoting Vattel, on the law of nations, remarks:

"This island was a colony of France, composed of a white and black population. The blacks were the slaves of the whites. An insurrection took place, and after some contest attended with atrocious circumstances, the blacks were declared by the government of France to be free. They are then a part of the community. Another insurrection takes place; and this colony attempts a separation from the government, and aims at independence. The government attempts to subdue them, and the colony acquires such strength, that the sovereign is obliged to carry on war against it. He then, according to Vattel, is bound to observe the laws of war: they are two independent parties, and there is no power on earth to judge between them. St. Domingo is no longer a province of France. The French laws have there no longer a prevalence or a binding force. The trade on the island is governed by the laws of its own government, and the code of France has no more influence or efficacy there than the laws of Corsica. Thus, I conceive it to be plain, that St. Domingo is to be considered, under the law of nations."

Again—"I think it evident, on general grounds, that our citizens are not engaged in an unlawful trade with the island of St. Domingo, and that our government has no call upon it, on the principles of good faith and natural law, to interfere with this trade."

In consequence of some remarks which were published in a late Boston Repertory, respecting the pending election, and which bore hard on Dr. Eustis, the Doctor's Brother, it seems, called on the Editor for an explanation. The result of this interview us this detailed by the editor of the Repertory:---

"MARK THE CONDUCT OF THE DEMOCRATS! In fits of passion these people are frequently betraying the business of their principles, and affording practical evidence of their hostility to fair discussion. The observations made in the last number of this paper, as it respects Dr. Eustis, were confined to the public conduct of this gentleman. The positions were plain, and these, with he inferences, were submitted to the public. But Democrats cannot admit, that circumstances, however notorious or reasonable, which might destroy their hopes should be suffered to appear. Hence, a *direct and violent attack upon the liberty of the press.* As circumstances to which this alledges, interests every person, who is not willing that the press, on the eve of an election should be subject to the controul of a banditti, it is thought proper, by the editor to introduce a correct statement of an affair, in itself base and cowardly; and which *was intended*, in its consequance, to restrain, not by law but violence, the liberty of the press.

"On Wednesday morning last, about 9 o'clock, some person knocked at my door. on being admitted, he enquired for Doctor Park. Understanding that he addressed the person, he informed me that a brother of Dr. Eustis wished to make some enquiry respecting a publication in my paper. I stepped to the door and desired him to walk in. He refused; but said he was the brother of Dr. Eustis, and wished some explanation, or words to that purpose, of a publication respecting his brother. I renewed my request that he would walk in informing him, that there was no one within to interrupt us. He positively refused, and asked me, once and again, to step out. Having understood, that, amongst blackguards, this was a challenge, and seeing two men, whom I knew to be of different politics with myself, I observed that in this affair, I expected to be treated like a gentleman, and enquired, in direct terms, what was the object of this visit; is it to require explanation, or is it for an attack? My intention not to walk out, defenceless, and even without a hat, to be beset by two men, one of whom (Eustis) had a walking-stick in his hand. I think both, but certainly the companion of Eustis, assured me, that *no violence was intended.*

I then stood on the threshold of the door, and observed I was ready to answer any question. Eustis took out the Repertory, pointed to my signature, and asked if that was my name. I answered it was. He then asked what evidence I had that Dr. Eustis was treacherous to the interests of his constituents. I replied: Sir, it is an inference from those facts which were stated to the public—Observed that I had not given my conclusion, without the premises from which I drew it, and it was for the public to determine whether that inference was correct. I then made a statement, similar to the three articles, repeated in the first of these remarks, and observed that the inference I had submitted, was, I believe, just. He observed that the Doctor was out of town, and he felt himself bound to make this demand. I replied that my remarks on his brother related to his public conduct: the positions I had advanced, were likewise publicly known, and I felt myself justifiable in the conclusions I had drawn. He asked me if this was all the explanation I had to offer. I replied, all I have to offer *you Sir;* unless my facts are denied in the paper. In that case, I will reply in the paper. But to your brother, I am of course responsible, he is a gentleman: but to you Sir, I have nothing further to say. He then attacked me with his stick. I stepped close to him and parried several blows, but finding that the dastard intended to profit by that defenceless state, into which, an assurance that no violence was intended, had placed me, I stepped back into the room—snatched my cane, returned upon my assailant, and notwithstanding the exclamations and interference of Mrs. P. I made such use of it as the *nature of the circumstances required.*

Whether the companion interfered in the first instance I am not able to say, but of this I am assured, that as soon as I was in possession of my cane, he was constantly between us. The scene having now quite altered, Eustis thought proper, after receiving a few blows, to run to an aged infirm, gentleman, whom the fracas had called out, and attempted to seize a very large cane in his hand. He resisted, and Mr. Eustis marched off, informing me as he retreated, where he lived, &c. leaving his companion making declarations, that this was totally unexpected to him, and very far from meeting his approbation. The name of the attendant, I have suppressed, at his request, as I have been convinced he did not come as an abettor of violence. On inquiry, I have found that this Eustis is not a man, who is to be treated with any further ceremony.

It is rather unpleasant to be attacked in the presence of a wife and children, in the insidious manner which has been attempted, but be it known, that, henceforth, I hold myself ready at *all times* and *places* to repel the assaults of blackguards, and they may renew the experiment at pleasure.

Prizes drawn in the Catholic Cathedral Church Lottery, November 10.

Prizes of One Hundred Dollars.
Nos. 4,075 18.173 2923.

Prize of Fifty Dollars.
No. 20,677.

Prizes of Twenty Dollars.
Nos. 17,381 1,814 2,523 11.352 3,679 20.391 3,773 15,665 12.810 10,898 11,339 11,731 11,146 11,754 2,078 4,967 18,120 7,711.

Prizes of Fifteen Dollars.
Nos. 437 11,129 2,145 7,854 15,666 7,617 20.867 10.480 13,560 13,165 1 396 20.344 1,230 5.195 3,279 2,934 19,265 17.244 14,900 2,154 1,475 20,595 8,042 5,942 16.813 12,517.

Gain of the wheel this day 380 dollars.
Total gain 825 do.

Adjourned till Thursday next, ten o'clock.

CANZONET.

Translated by Lord Strangford, Secretary to the English Embassy to Lisbon.

From the SONNETS of CAMEONS.

Since in this dreary vale of tears
No certainty but death appears,
Why should we waste our vernal years
In hoarding useless treasures?
No—let the young and ardent mind
Become the friend of human kind,
And in the generous service find,
A source of purer pleasures.

Better to live despised and poor,
Than guilt's eternal stings endure;
The future smile of God shall cure
The wound of earthly woes.
Vain world!—did we but rightly feel
What ills thy treacherous charms conceal,
How would we love from thee to steal
To Death—and sweet repose!

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW 14*th inst. at* 10 *o'clock will be sold on Hooe's wharf, on a credit of* 60 *and* 90 *days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes, the cargo of the*

Brig NEPTUNE,

—Consisting of—

A large quantity of green Coffee, and a few bags of Feathers.

P. G. Marsteller.

Nov. 13.

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has for Sale

Fifty firkins best quality, Philadelphia inspected BUTTER.

Nov. 13 d&f

I HAVE

Some VALUABLE FISHERIES To LET for the term of five years.

Wm. H. FOOTE.

Nov. 13. 3w‡

Notice is hereby given

The Stockholders in

THE BANK OF POTOMAC,

That the second instalment of thirty dollars on each Share of Stock

Will become due on the 4th day of December next ensuing,

And that the BANK of said institution Will then be open for the receipt of the same.

By order of the President & Directors.

Charles Page, Cashier.

Nov. 13. tawt4thDec.

The Editors of the *Baltimore Federal Gazette* will please insert the above advertisement once a week till the 4th of December next.

For Sale,

Fifty seven Hhds. choice South Potomac TOBACCO, stored in town—Terms apply to

JAMES SANDERSON.

Nov. 13.

NOTICE.

Intending to leave this place, on or about the 20th December next, I request all those who have unsettled accounts, that have been due for twelve months, to come forward and settle the same, on or before the above time, and those who have accounts against this place, will please bring them in for settlement. I hereby give notice to all who have work at the different shops, that if their accounts are not regularly paid at the end of the year, they will have no more work done until they are discharged.

WILLIAM GORDON,

Agent for

JOHN TAYLOE, Esq.

Neabsco Furnace
Nov. 12, 1804

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY,

JAMES KENNEDY, Sen.

At the Library King-Street.

The life of General Washington
2 Edition, 1st and 2d Vol.
Volney's View of the Climate and Soil of the United States,
The Miscellaneous Works of Col. Humphrey'
The Works of Dr. Darwin. 5 Vol. Calf-Gilt
Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medicis, do. do
Hay's History of the Wexford Insurrection,
Whately on Strictures in the Urethra,
Abernethy's Surgical Observations,
Johnson's Chemistry, 3 Vol.
Gregory's Oeconomy of Nature,
Skrimshire's Chemical Essays,
Webster's Philosophy,
Rousseau's Correspondence,
MObservations on Jefferson's Notes on Virginia
edical Repository Nos. 28, and 29. 3
October. 20. eo

I WISH TO RENT OUT,

THE POINT below Alexandria (known by the name of JONES'S POINT.) together with the houses lately occupied by *William Paterson*, adjoining the house is a garden with a number of fruit trees, Apricots, Peaches, &c.

The tenant will have the advantage of an excellent Fishing Landing. The terms are £ 50 per annum, payable quarterly; possession given immediately. Application must be by letter or otherwise to the subscriber living in Leesburg.

Stephen Cooke.

November 3. eo6t

TO LET,

A two story FRAME HOUSE on King, between Pitt and St. Asaph streets, in a good situation for a retail store ——ALSO, a one story HOUSE on St. Asaph, between King and Prince streets, and a STORE on King, at the corner of Royal street. For terms apply to

Adam Lynn.

Who has just received,

A case of GUNS, and a few pair of gilt farm pier LOOKING GLASSES, DRESSING GLASSES, &c. &c. &c.

Aug. 24. eo

Washington Tontine.

GEORGE TOWN, *6th October*, 1804.

A NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS in the city of Washington, with views to convert their property into immediate money, have formed the following PLAN OF A TONTINE; and have appointed the subscriber their agent for carrying the same into execution.

A list of the lots embarked in this enterprise precedes the plan of the institution. Plats of the city, on which these lots will be designated, will be lodged at the several taverns in Washington and George Town, for public inspection; and books will be opened in the city for receiving subscriptions of shares, on the first day of December, ensuing. Should books be opened elsewhere, due notice will be given thereof. Payment must be made for the shares at the time of subscribing, but if contrary to reasonable expectation, a sufficient number of shares should not be subscribed for the execution of the scheme, the money shall be faithfully returned to the subscribers, and without any unnecessary delay.

The constitution of the Tontine is too plain to need explanatory remarks. The basis of the institution being a rising property, rated on a very low scale, the advantages must be greater than could result from a mere monied institution. It seems indeed more than probable, that each stockholder who survives the dissolution of the company, will find the value of his stock augmented twenty fold, or more. If any think that this savors of extravagance, let them advert to the increased value of unimproved property in any of our large towns during the last 20 years. Let them compare with the prices of the Tontine lots, those of the most indifferent property in any of those towns now. It will not be contended that any town in the United States had, 20 years ago, fairer prospects of rapid increase, than Washington has at this day. The fact will not be disputed, that the Tontine lots are generally amongst the most valuable in Washington.

The seat of government for such a country as the United States, cannot long remain an inconsiderable city. But Washington has an advantage more important than even this. It is the nearest sea port to that country which may be justly denominated the granary of America.

A plan of this kind formed 20 years ago on the basis of unimproved property in Baltimore or even in George Town, would have yielded to the surviving adventurers of this day, a profit of forty if not an hundred fold.

In May, 1800, Washington contained 3,200 inhabitants—in May, 1803, 4,350. The number now exceeds 5,000. In the same ratio of progressive increase, the population in 1807, will be 6,600, in 1810, 8,800; in 1813, 11,800; in 1816, 15,800; in 1819, 21,000; in 1822, 28,000; and in 1825, 33,000. Men of sense, who examine the situation of the Tontine lots, will perceive that the whole of them must be in demand for improvement before the population rises to 20,000. From the time, happen when it will, that our commerce shall principally depend upon our own productions, and our own consumption, the increase of the city will be infinitely more rapid. The resources of the country attached to it by nature, are now equal to the maintenance of 60,000 souls in the city. These resources, diverted at this time into many different channels, will be confined almost exclusively to Washington, when Europe shall be at peace, and each maritime nation can carry for itself.

The usual mode of selling lots in our large towns is by the front foot; in Washington the mode is by the square foot. At the highest price in this plan, a lot of 25 feet by 120 will be 240 dollars; the lowest price 60 dollars; in squares where there are alleys, a trifle more.

The whole property leased out at 3s. per front foot, would pay more than 6 per cent. interest on the capital.

BEN: STODDERT.

The following lots in the city of Washington are those engaged in the Washington Tontine.

Lots number 1 2 in sq. 47, lots 16 in 48, lots 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 16 17 18 in 67, lots 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 in 68, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 in 517, at 2 cents per square foot.

Lots 6 19 in 70, lots 15 19 in 85, lots 21 22 in 107, lots 3 4 5 15 in 247, lots 2 3 19 20 21 in 263, lots 6 9 10 11 in 264, lots 21 22 in 231, lots 2 7 9 80 12 13 14 in 317, lots 1 2 8 21 in 318, lots 1 2 3 8 in 319, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 in 343, lots 2 3 4 5 7 in 344, lots 15 16 17 18 19 20 in 374, lots 1 4 6 8 9 12 in 403, lots 3 4 5 6 7 in 404, lot 14 in 505, lots 7 10 11 in 427, lots 2 3 4 5 6 in 428, lots 4 9 10 11 12 13 14 in 453, lots 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 in 454, lots 11 13 22 in 455, 3 6 8 in 518, lots 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 37 38 39 40 43 44 in 569, lot 2 in 629, lot 8 in 631, lots 1 2 3 4 8, 11 15 in 874, lot 1 in 821, at 3 cents per square foot.

Lots 1 10 11 12 21 in 198, lot 2 in 184, lots 1 2 4 5 6 13 in 286, lots 11 13 in 288, lots 16 19 in 289, lots 6 8 in 320, lot 1 in 409, lot 1 in 455 lots 19 23 in 456, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 in 529, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 in 530, lots 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 in 534, lots 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 in 538, whole sq. 565, whole sq. 567, lots 1 2 3 4 5 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 in 568, lot 6 in 570, lots 5 6 in 580, lots 2 17 18 in 734, lot 13 in 799 lot 1 in 847, lot 4 in 902, lots 16 18 20 in 978, lot 1 in 994, lots 25 26 27 in 1000, lots 29 30 in 1048, at 4 cents per square foot.

Lots 20 21 in 218, lot 6 in 346, lot 6 in 409, lot 28 in 377, lots 18 22 in 490, lots 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 in 951, at 5 cents per square foot.

Lots 15 16 18 in 253, lots 76 in 255, lot 4 in 256, lot 7 in 223, lot 2 in 294, lot 6 in 322, lot 12 in 378, lots 2 4 14 15 31 33 in 24, lots 1 2 3 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 25 26 27 28 in 36, lots 3 4 in 223, lot 2 in 226, lots 2 3 4 in 456, lots 2 16 in 457, lots 5 6 12 13 14 17 21 in 490, lots 1 8 9 10 11 12 in 533, at 6 cents per square foot.

Lot 2 in 223, lot 1 in 226, lot 21 in 254, lots 8 9 10 11 12 in 252, lot 1 in 257, lots 10 11 in 291, lot 1 in 378, lots 13 14 in 426, lots 10 11 in 407, lots 6 10 in 431, at 7 cents per square foot.

Lots 21 23 24 in square 5, lots 7 8 in 6, lots 1 3 in 7, lots 1 2 4 5 6 7 17 17 18 in square 8, half of square 3, lots 3 12 13 14 15 16 in 17, lots 4 5 6 7 8 in 20, lots 1 2 25 26 in 33, lot 4 in 32, lots 1 2 3 in 29, lots 1 2 6 in 30, lots 1 2 8 10 14 15 in 31, lots 3 4 5 6 7 in 37, lots 3 4 5 14 15 16 in 41, lots 1 2 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 in 42, lots 2 3 4 5 in 43, lots 2 3 6 7 8 in 44, lots 1 2 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 in 55, lots 3 4 6 7 8 in 54, lots 1 2 5 6 7 12 in 56, lots 5 6 in 57, lot 4 in 59, lot 1 in 60, lots 4 5 7 in 61, lots 5 7 8 9 10 in 62, lots 1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 23 24 in 77, lots 14 15 16 28 in 78, 13 14 15 16 in 79 lots 3 4 10 12 in 80, lots 1 2 21 in 81, lots 6 7 in 84, lots 14 15 20 in 86, lots 3 4 5 in sq. east of 87, lots 10 11 15 in 88, lot 13 in sq. east of 88, lots 7 8 9 15 19 in 102, lots 3 4 in 103, lot 1 in 104, lots 1 5 6 in sq. south of 104, lot 8 in 105, lo. 6 in 119, lots 6 7 in 120, lots 1 10 in 122, lots 3 7 in 124, whole square 125, whole sq. north of 128, lots 19 20 in 141, lots 1 7 15 in 142, lot 6 in 144, lots 20 03 in 166, lots 3 4 5 in 170, lots 15 22 23 in 174, 21 2 in 200, lots 2 3 4 in 252, lot 6 in 254, lot 4 in 293 and lot 2 in 459—at 8 cents per squar foot;—

Amounting in the whole to		
288,354 square feet	2 cents	5,767
845 339	3	25,359
744 625	4	29,785
83 998	5	4 199
343,264	6	20 631
102,560	7	7,174
1,402.141	8	112,171
3,810,873		205 991

say 205,000 dollars.

Upwards of 1200 lots, equal to 25 feet by 120.

WASHINGTON TONTINE.

Article 1. The capital of the company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each; and the same shall be invested in three millions eight hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and seventy square feet of ground in the city of Washington, including privilege of alleys; to consist of the lots, a particular list of which is hereunto annexed, and which their owners have covenanted shall be conveyed by sufficient deeds of general warrantee, and free from all incumbrances, unto David Peter and James Morsell, Esqs. of the District of Columbia, and to the survivor of them, and to the executors and administrators of such survivor, to be held by them in trust until disposed of as hereafter directed, for the use and benefit of the company. The titles of every proprietor are to be investigated and approved of by John T. Mason and Philip B. Key, Esqs. before passing the deeds.

ART. 2. Every subscriber may, at the time of subscribing, or at any time before the first day of July, in the year 1805, nominate a person or persons with whose life or lives the shares taken by him shall be commensurate: And any person desirous of making provision beyond the reach of common accident, for persons of tender age may subscribe in the names of such persons. Subscriptions may be also made by proxy. But until the nomination shall be made as aforesaid, the existence of the shares shall depend upon the lives of the persons in whose names they shall have been subscribed. All nominations on which the shares are to depend, must include a description of the age and place of residence of the persons nominated; and nominations not made at the time of subscribing may be sent to the directors who shall be first elected to manage the concerns of the company, any time before the first day of July, as aforesaid.

ART. 3 Upon the death of any person, with whose life a share or shares shall have been made commensurate, such share or shares shall thereupon be extinct; and all the interest of the owner thereof, in the property of the company, dependent upon such shares, shall cease and determine, and the same shall become the property of the owners of the surviving shares, meaning the shares dependent upon the lives of persons continuing to survive.

ART. 4. The affairs of the company shall be managed under the superintendance and direction of five directors, who shall be stockholders, to be chosen in each year by ballot, by the stockholders attending in person or by proxy, each to have as many votes as shares. The first election shall be held at Stelle's Hotel in the City of Washington, on the first Monday in February, 1805, under the direction of Robert Brent, John P. Van Ness, David Peter, Walter S. Chandler, and John Davidson, Esquires, or any two of them, and each succeeding election shall be held on the first Monday in every January thereafter, under the superintendance of at least two of the Directors for the year preceeding; at such place in the said city as they shall appoint, giving due notice thereof in one or more newspapers, published in the city of Washington.

ART. 5. The Directors shall have full power to sell in fee simple, or to lease on ground rent, renewable forever, the property belonging to the company; and to manage all the other concerns of the company; but they shall not dispose of leeore than one sixth part of the lots in any one mar, prior to the year 1810; nor sell the same at ynss than 25 per cent. advance on the original cost nor shall they lease them at a less rate than 12 and tn half cents per front foot, for every cent cost to he company per square foot. But though the limits are thus fixed, below which the property cannot be disposed of, it is not meant that it is to be sold fast as these rates can be obtained: On he contrary the Directors are at all times to exercise a sound discretion for the best interests of ehe company; and to keep in view the certainty of rise in the value of the property, from the increasing population of the city.

Art. 6. All money arising from the sales of lots, shall be invested in the stock of the United States in the name of the company; the interest arising from which, as well as all money arising from ground rents, shall also be invested in like stock, until the last day of December, in the year 1807, after which all interest arising from stock, or sales of lots on time; and all monies arising from ground rents, and all other profits, shall be divided semi-annually on the 15th day of January, and the 15th day of July in each year among all the share owners, in proportion to the interest of each, whose shares existed by the continuance of the lives with which they were made commensurate, on the first day of that year.

Art. 7. The dividends shall be paid at the office of the company in Washington, to the owners of the shares in person, to their power of attorney, or to their written order; but before any dividend shall be paid, satisfaction must be afforded to the directors, for the time being, that the person, on whose lives the shares in question depend, was living on the first day of January in that year.

Art. 8 In cases were the dividends are not claimed for six months after the same shall become due, and there is reason to doubt whether the person on whose life the shares depend on which such dividends arise, continues to survive, the Directors shall invest such dividends in stock of the United States, as if the same belonged to the capital of the company: but if the same shall thereafter be rightfully claimed, payment shall be made therefor, out of any funds of the company, not invested in stock.

Art. 9. The shares shall be transferable, and all transfers shall be made on the books of the company, by the owners in person, or by power of attorney, according to the form used for transferring stock of the United States. But in cases where certificates have been issued by the directors to the owner of the shares, such certificate must be returned, and cancelled, before a transfer of the shares expressed therein shall be made.

Art. 10. Every record of a transfer of shares; and every certificate issued for shares shall designate the lives on which such shares depend.

Asrt. 11. No change can be made of the person or person on whose life or lives the shares shall depend. The life first nominated must forever remain, the life on which the existence of the share shall depend

Art. 12. The Directors shall cause proper books to be kept of all their proceedings, accessible at all times to the stockholders; and shall particularly cause to be carefully recorded, the nomination of the lives on which the shares depend—and also the deaths of such persons when the same shall be clearly ascertained; and may transfer from time to time, the active duties of their trust, to one of their own body, or to any other agent and may make to such agent, a reasonable compensation for his services, but the Directors themselves shall receive no compensation, unless it be in the case of a director who may be the agent as aforesaid.

Art. 13. On the first Monday in January in the year 1825, the Washington Tontine company shall be dissolved and the whole stock of the company in whatever consisting, shall thereupon be divided amongst all the owners of the then existing shares, and in proportion to the number held by each.

We the subscribers approving of the plan of the Washington Tontine, and agreeing to each and to the whole of the preceding articles, do each of us agree to become members thereof, for the number of shares annexed to our respective names.

October 18 1aw6t

Columbian Intelligence, & General Insurance Office.

The Office will be provided with Newspapers, Prices Current, Rates of Exchange, Rates of Insurance, and other useful Mercantile information, from every Commercial port in America; also the principal trading places in Great Britain, France, Holland, Spain, and the West Indies, &c. For the use of the Office there will be kept a Desk, Letter Box, Writing Paper, Quills, &c. also, all the forms used in the Custom House Blanks of every description, for the use of Merchants, Masters of Vessels and others, consisting of Charter Parties, Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange, Bottomry Bonds, Seamens articles, manifests & clearances, permits, indentures of Bargain, Sale for Vessels in the mode prescribed by Act of Congress, Leases, Wills, Deeds, Mortages, Letters of Attorney, Articles of Copartnership and agreement, and every other writing that can be called for.

A book will be kept containing an exact account of all vessels entering and clearing, and of all vessels to be chartered or sold also a Book containidg a statement of property for insurance. As soon as an association is formed, a President and Directors will be chosen, and application to Congress will be made for a charter.

There will be a good fire kept in several rooms, in order that persons having private business, may withdraw—An active obliging servant will be employed in the office.

The subscribers rely with confidence on the patronage of their fellow citizens, in aiding them in this important and useful undertaking, they pledge themselves to render their office as useful a place of resort for men of business, as any in America. They now only ask for the payment of five dollars from each person, to enable them to have every thing prepared; and will rely on their liberality for a further supply, should it be deemed necessary.

Subscription papers are lodged at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser, at the Washington Hotel, and at our Office, and will be also handed about by some of our friends early next week.

Henry & Alex. Moore.

Nov. 10. eo3t.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

Has just received—And for Sale,

37 pieces best Russia Sheetings,
900 pair men's strong shoes,
430 do. women's leather and Morocco do.

November 6. d

ADAM LYNN,
JEWELLER.

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his shop below Royal street next door to Wm. Oxley's Store, where he offers for sale an elegant assortment of Jewellery. Silver Plated, Japaned and Fancy Goods; consisting of—Gold Lockets, Rings, Bracelets, Ear Rings, Seals, Keys, Chains, &c. Silver Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes, Cream Pots, Spoons, &c. Plated Tea Setts, Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, Bottle Stands, &c. Jappaned Tea Trays in Setts, Waiters, and Urns, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, and an assortment of Watches.

He has lately received direct from London, Pearl, Pearl and Topaz, Topaz Mourning and Plain, Ear Rings, Broaches, Pins, and Rings of the latest Fashions; Watch Seals of a new pattern, also an elegant assortment of Ladies Trimmings, consisting of large Spangled Cords & Tassels, Fancy Spangled Nets, Beaded Gymp, Gilt & Fancy Sprays, Wreaths, Silk and Beaded Fancy Trimmings, Gilt Spangled Loops and Buttons, Gilt and Silver'd Slides, Spangled Pearls, Gilt and Silver Buttons, Silk Girdles, Patens Pearl Combs, Crescents, Roses, Egyptian Blood Stone and Fancy Necklaces, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Paste, Crescents and Slides, Gold & Silver Lace, Cords and Spangles, and a number of other articles.

And continues to manufacture any article in the Gold and Silversmith business to any pattern.

A Good Plate worker wanted at the above shop.

Oct. 30. eo

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now fitting up in a handsome manner a very large and capital room in their house to be styled,

The Columbian Intelligencer and Insurance Office.

The most approved Newspapers from every part of the continent are ordered; and a book will be regularly kept containing an account of every vessel entering and clearing—also, a book containing statements of all property to be sold, and purchased. They will also lay before the public, a plan for insuring vessels, cargoes, and all other property upon such principles as must insure success.

Our Alexander Moore, now in Philadelphia, will execute any orders within ten or twelve days from this time.

Those who frequent their office will be called on every year for five dollars, each to defray the expences of newspapers, servant, fire, &c.

Henry & Alexander Moore.

Nov. 8 eo3t.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

FINLEY & LYNN,

Have received per Ship United States from Liverpool.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware, Brass and Japanned Ware and Cutlery,

Which they offer for sale on very moderate terms, Wholesale and Retail, at their Store, corner of Fairfax and Prince street, lately occupied by Ricketts, Newton & Co.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Carpenters Tools,
Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Latches, Nails, Screws
Cabinet Furniture
Plated and Tinned Saddelry,
Japanned Tea Trays in Setts, &c.
Grates, Fenders, Shovel & tongs, and Iron Coal Hods,
Plate Baskets, and plate Warmers,
Patent Steel Knives, Carriers Knives,
Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Scissors Razors,
Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Flints,
Spades, Shovels, and Frying Pans,
Bar Iron, and Steel.

PATENT SHOT,

and a few pair Gilt Frame Pier Glasses.

October 17. d3teo.

BENJAMIN COCKE,

HAS RECEIVED,

And is now opening an assortment of

FALL GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdown, Coatings, Orlean & Elastick Cloths, Forrett do. Plaines, Kerseys, and Halfthics, Rose & Duffell Blankets; Flannels, worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery; Ladies Lace Caps, Handkerchiefs and Sleeves Lace, Cambrick, Muslin do. do. do. Shawls, Spider Webbs, do. Cambrick Muslin, Book do. India, do. do. Silk Plush do. Velvett, Silk and Cotton Girdles, Calicoes, Chintzes, Camels hair Shawls, Extra long Silk and Wash leather gloves, Irish Linen, Gurrahs, Ticklenburgs, Hessians, &c. &c,

A case of FASHIONABLE HATS.

Oct. 20. d1weo2w.

Alexandria Bank Shares

FOR SALE—apply to

James Patton.

d

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.

Vol. IV.]

Public Sa

ON FRIDAY
At 10 o'clock, will be sold a
RUN
In hhds. and bls. French
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy
Sugar in hhds. tierces and
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD F
&c.——A
A Variety of DR
among whic
Cloths, Coatings, K
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys,
Serges, Elasticks, blue F
Calimancoes, Russels, Ya
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenb
Muslin and Muslin Han
India Muslins and Table
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Colour'd Threads, Hat
articles.

Philip

August 29.

ARMINIAN SE
Subscriptions are receive
COTTOM and STEWA
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THE SKEL
Or, the Arminian A
The Carnal Preac
In two P
Part I. The Arminian,
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Part. II. The *Carnal*
with comments on several
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It is the opinion of seve
men, that the above book
work and principles of ge
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FRESH
JOHN A. B
Late Dyson's Store,) P
received, per brig Ra
Brothers Return from
Sparrow from Antigua
4000 lbs. soft s
3000 Oranges,
30 bls. Limes, pack
49 boxes Muscadel
the box or retail
Fresh Lemons,
Sherry Wine of
And real Holland
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Aug. 22.

FALL
JONAH THOM
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Ricketts, Newton, aq
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October 18.

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